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JC678 U.S. PTO
09/511898
02/23/00

February 23, 2000

BOX PATENT APPLICATION

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Re: Application of Hisashi YAMAGISHI, Hiroshi HIGUCHI, Junji HAYASHI,
and Akira KAWATA
MULTI-PIECE SOLID GOLF BALL
Our Ref: Q58044

Dear Sir:

This is a request for a Continuation-In-Part Application of pending prior Application No. 09/129,883 filed August 6, 1998, of Hisashi YAMAGISHI, Hiroshi HIGUCHI, Junji HAYASHI, and Akira KAWATA entitled, "MULTI-PIECE SOLID GOLF BALL."

Attached hereto is the Continuation-In-Part Application including the specification, claims and abstract, 2 sheets of formal drawings, the executed Declaration and Power of Attorney, the executed Assignment and PTO 1595 form, a PTO form 1449, and a Preliminary Amendment.

Priority is claimed from August 11, 1997 based on Japanese Application No. 9-228902. The priority document was filed in parent Application No. 09/129,883.

The Government filing fee is calculated as follows:

Total claims	3	-	20	=		x	\$18.00	=	\$0.00
Independent claims	1	-	3	=		x	\$78.00	=	\$0.00
Base Fee									\$690.00

TOTAL FILING FEE

Recordation of Assignment

TOTAL FEE

\$690.00
\$ 40.00
\$730.00

Checks for the statutory filing fee of **\$690.00** and Assignment recordation fee of **\$40.00** are attached. You are also directed and authorized to charge or credit any difference or overpayment to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.16 and 1.17 and any

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petitions for extension of time under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136 which may be required during the entire pendency of the application to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. A **duplicate** copy of this transmittal letter is attached.

Respectfully submitted,

By: Neil B. Siegel
Neil B. Siegel
Registration No. 25,200

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of

Hisashi YAMAGISHI, et al.

Appln. No.: CIP of USSN 09/129,883

Filed: February 23, 2000

For: MULTI-PIECE SOLID GOLF BALL

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Prior to examination, please amend the above-identified application as follows:

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend claim 3 as follows:

Claim 3, line 1, delete "or 2".

REMARKS

The application has been amended to remove the multiple dependencies, avoid the government surcharge and place the application in better form for examination. A favorable action on the merits is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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Date Filed: February 23, 2000

TITLE OF THE INVENTION
Multi-Piece Solid Golf Ball

5 CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application is an application filed under 35 U.S.C. §111(a) claiming benefit pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §119(e)(i) of the filing date of the Provisional Application 60/058,563 filed on September 11, 1997 pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §111(b).

10 This application is a continuation-in-part of copending application Serial No. 09/129,883 filed on August 6, 1998, the entire contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

15 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

This invention relates to a multi-piece solid golf ball having a cover of inner and outer layers and more particularly, to a multi-piece solid golf ball in which cover hardness and dimples are optimized so as to improve flight distance performance.

Prior Art

25 Golf balls are generally classified into solid golf balls in which a solid core is enclosed with at least one layer of cover and wound golf balls in which a wound core in the form of a center ball having thread rubber wound thereon is enclosed with a cover. Numerous modifications were
30 heretofore proposed to improve flight distance properties, spin performance, and controllability.

As one example of such proposals, an approach of increasing a spin rate by forming the cover soft or to low hardness falls under the category of the prior art. In particular, improvements in multi-piece solid golf balls are by adjusting the composition and hardness of the thermoplastic resin of which each cover layer is constructed. For example,

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if it is desired to increase a spin rate, the outer cover layer coming in direct contact with the club face is formed relatively soft in consideration of a friction phenomenon upon impact. Inversely, if it is desired to decrease a spin rate, the outer cover layer is formed relatively hard.

However, the multi-piece solid golf balls wherein the outer cover layer is formed relatively soft have the problem that a desired spin rate is not always obtained because the hardness of the inner cover layer in contact with the outer cover layer is not optimized and thus, the deformation process upon impact differs among the respective layers.

Also proposed were techniques of forming the inner cover layer relatively soft in order to increase a spin rate and forming the outer and inner cover layers relatively soft in order to further increase a spin rate. There arises the problem that the trajectory changes in flight to adversely affect the flight distance.

On the other hand, for those golf balls required to have flight distance performance, it is difficult to form dimples suitable for the spin range and restitution which vary with the cover hardness. Golf balls with dimples of one type suffer from the problem that they rise too high or drop to detract from the flight distance performance.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention has been made under the above-mentioned circumstances and its object is to provide a golf ball comprising a solid core enclosed with two inner and outer layers enabling to increase a flight distance.

Making extensive investigations to achieve the above object, we have found in connection with a multi-piece solid golf ball comprising a solid core and a cover of two inner and outer layers surrounding the core, the outer cover layer being formed in the surface with a plurality of dimples, that a spin rate is approximately explained in terms of a product of the Shore D hardness of the inner cover layer multiplied by the Shore D hardness of the outer cover layer.

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More particularly, a more spin rate is obtained when the product of the Shore D hardnesses of the inner and outer layers has a relatively smaller value. Inversely, a less spin rate is obtained when the same product has a relatively larger value. Accordingly, effective means for taking full advantage of the spin property dependent on the product of the Shore D hardnesses of the inner and outer layers and improving the flight performance of the golf ball is to divide the range of the product into sub-ranges and form dimples so as to satisfy the following two requirements associated with the sub-ranges of the product. More particularly, it has been found effective as a first requirement to specify a proportion V_R (%) of the total of the volumes of dimple spaces each defined below a plane circumscribed by the dimple edge to the overall volume of a phantom sphere given on the assumption that the golf ball surface is free of dimples, and as a second requirement to form at least three types of dimples which are different in at least one of a diameter, a depth, and a value V_0 which is the volume of one dimple space defined below a plane circumscribed by the dimple edge divided by the volume of a cylinder whose bottom is the plane and whose height is the maximum depth of the dimple from the bottom. We have also found that to specify the distortion of the solid core and to specify the Shore D hardness of the inner and outer cover layers are more effective. The present invention is predicated on this finding.

Specifically, the present invention provides:

- 1) A multi-piece solid golf ball comprising a solid core and a cover of two inner and outer layers surrounding the core, the outer cover layer having a surface formed with a plurality of dimples, characterized in that

a product of the Shore D hardness of said inner cover layer multiplied by the Shore D hardness of said outer cover layer and a proportion V_R (%) of the total of the volumes of dimple spaces each defined below a plane circumscribed by the dimple edge to the overall volume of a phantom sphere

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given on the assumption that the golf ball surface is free of dimples satisfy any one of the following combinations (1) to (5):

- (1) the product of Shore D hardnesses of inner and outer cover layers: 1,500 to less than 2,000

$$V_R: 0.80 \text{ to } 0.95\%$$

- (2) the product of Shore D hardnesses of inner and outer cover layers: 2,000 to less than 2,500

$$V_R: 0.75 \text{ to } 0.95\%$$

- (3) the product of Shore D hardnesses of inner and outer cover layers: 2,500 to less than 3,000

$$V_R: 0.70 \text{ to } 0.95\%$$

- (4) the product of Shore D hardnesses of inner and outer cover layers: 3,000 to less than 3,500

- (5) the product of Shore D hardnesses of inner and outer cover layers: 3,500 to 4,000

$$V_R: 0.60 \text{ to } 0.90\%,$$

and said dimples include at least three types of dimples which are different in at least one of a diameter, a depth, and a value V_0 which is the volume of one dimple space defined below a plane circumscribed by the dimple edge divided by the volume of a cylinder whose bottom is the plane and whose height is the maximum depth of the dimple from the bottom.

2) The multi-piece solid golf ball of 1) wherein the solid core has a distortion of 2.6 to 6.5 mm under an applied load of 100 kg.

3) The multi-piece solid golf ball of 1) or 2) wherein both the hardnesses of the inner and outer cover layers are up to 63 in Shore D hardness.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of a dimple illustrating how to calculate a value V_0 .

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of the dimple illustrating how to calculate a value V_0 .

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of the dimple illustrating how to calculate a value V_0 .

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

5 Now the invention is described in more detail. The multi-piece solid golf ball of the invention is defined as comprising a solid core and a cover of two inner and outer layers surrounding the core, the outer cover layer having a surface formed with a plurality of dimples. When the range
10 of the product of the Shore D hardnesses of the inner and outer cover layers is divided into sub-ranges, a dimple parameter can be specified in conjunction with each of the sub-ranges of the product for achieving optimization.

First, the solid core is described. The solid core may
15 be formed of a well-known rubber composition. For example, it is prepared by mixing 1,4-cis-polybutadiene as a base with a well-known crosslinking agent, co-crosslinking agent, filler and so on in a roll mill, introducing a necessary amount of the composition into a solid core-shaping mold,
20 and effecting vulcanization and heat molding. In this regard, the solid core may consist of a single layer or plural layers. In the practice of the invention, the solid core preferably undergoes a distortion or deformation of 2.6 to 6.5 mm, more preferably 2.7 to 6.3 mm, most preferably
25 2.8 to 6.0 mm under an applied load of 100 kg. A distortion of less than 2.6 mm (hard core) would exacerbate hitting feel. A distortion of more than 6.5 mm (soft core) would result in a ball with less restitution.

The golf ball of the invention is constructed by
30 forming a cover of two (inner and outer) layer structure around the aforementioned solid core. The inner and outer layers may be formed of well-known cover stocks. Specifically, ionomer resins, thermoplastic polyester elastomers, and thermoplastic polyurethane elastomers may be
35 used alone or in admixture of two or more. In the practice of the invention, cover stocks must be selected such that the product of the Shore D hardness of the inner cover layer

multiplied by the Shore D hardness of the outer cover layer fall in the range of 1,500 to 4,000.

The Shore D hardnesses of the inner and outer cover layers may be identical with or different from each other insofar as the product of Shore D hardnesses falls in the range of 1,500 to 4,000. That is, the Shore D hardness of the inner cover layer may be substantially identical with the Shore D hardness of the outer cover layer. Alternatively, either one of the inner and outer cover layers may be softer or harder than the other. The hardness difference between the inner and outer cover layers may be appropriately determined.

Preferably the outer cover layer has a Shore D hardness of up to 63, more preferably 30 to 62, especially 35 to 61. With a Shore D hardness of more than 63, there is a risk that no spin is acquired due to a slip phenomenon between the cover and the club face. If the hardness of the outer cover layer is below 30, the ball would lose restitution.

On the other hand, the inner cover layer preferably has
20 a Shore D hardness of 28 to 68. Restitution would be lost
with an inner cover layer hardness of less than 28 whereas
hitting feel would be exacerbated by a hardness above 68.

The method for forming the inner and outer cover layers around the solid core is not critical and can be in accord with conventional ones. Included are a method of enclosing the solid core with a pair of hemispherical half cups of an inner cover layer composition, compression molding to join the cups to the core, placing it in an injection mold, and injecting an outer cover layer composition and another method of forming half cups from inner and outer cover layer compositions, respectively, mating them to form half cups of the two layer structure, enclosing the solid core with the half cups, and effecting compression molding.

The thus formed cover of the inner and outer layers may
35 have any desired gage. Usually the inner cover layer has a
gage of 0.5 to 3.0 mm, especially 1.0 to 2.5 mm, the outer
cover layer has a gage of 0.5 to 2.5 mm, especially 1.0 to

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2.3 mm, and the cover has a total gage of 1.0 to 5.5 mm, preferably 1.5 to 5.0 mm, especially 1.5 to 3.5 mm.

The multi-piece solid golf ball of the invention has a plurality of dimples formed in the outer cover layer. The dimples are formed such that when the product of the Shore D hardness of the inner cover layer multiplied by the Shore D hardness of the outer cover layer is in the range from 1,500 to 4,000, which is divided into sub-ranges, a factor V_R associated with the dimples, that is, a proportion V_R (%) of the total of the volumes of dimple spaces each defined below a plane circumscribed by the dimple edge to the overall volume of a phantom sphere given on the assumption that the golf ball surface is free of dimples has the following value.

(1) The product of Shore D hardnesses of inner and outer cover layers: 1,500 to less than 2,000

V_R : 0.80 to 0.95%

(2) The product of Shore D hardnesses of inner and outer cover layers: 2,000 to less than 2,500

V_R : 0.75 to 0.95%

(3) The product of Shore D hardnesses of inner and outer cover layers: 2,500 to less than 3,000

V_R : 0.70 to 0.95%

(4) The product of Shore D hardnesses of inner and outer cover layers: 3,000 to less than 3,500

V_R : 0.65 to 0.95%

(5) The product of Shore D hardnesses of inner and outer cover layers: 3,500 to 4,000

V_R : 0.60 to 0.90%

More preferred ranges of V_R are given below.

(1) The product of Shore D hardnesses of inner and outer cover layers: 1,500 to less than 2,000

V_R : 0.82 to 0.93%

(2) The product of Shore D hardnesses of inner and outer cover layers: 2,000 to less than 2,500

V_R : 0.77 to 0.93%

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(3) The product of Shore D hardnesses of inner and outer cover layers: 2,500 to less than 3,000

V_R : 0.72 to 0.93%

(4) The product of Shore D hardnesses of inner and outer cover layers: 3,000 to less than 3,500

V_R : 0.67 to 0.93%

(5) The product of Shore D hardnesses of inner and outer cover layers: 3,500 to 4,000

V_R : 0.62 to 0.88%

With respect to the aforementioned range, if the value of V_R relative to the product of Shore D hardnesses deviates from the specified range, there result a prematurely falling trajectory and a reduced flight distance.

The value V_R is the sum of volumes V_p of dimple spaces defined in the golf ball surface to be described later and is calculated according to the following equation:

$$V_R = \frac{V_S}{\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3} \times 100$$

wherein V_S is the sum of the volumes V_p of dimple spaces each below a circular plane circumscribed by the dimple edge and R is a ball radius.

It is noted that V_S in the above equation is represented by the following equation and V_R can be calculated by substituting the value of V_S into the above equation of V_R .

$$V_S = N_1 V_{p_1} + N_2 V_{p_2} + \dots + N_n V_{p_n} = \sum_{i=1}^n N_i V_{p_i}$$

$V_{p_1}, V_{p_2}, \dots, V_{p_n}$ represent the volumes of dimples of different dimensions and N_1, N_2, \dots, N_n represent the number of dimples having the volumes $V_{p_1}, V_{p_2}, \dots, V_{p_n}$, respectively.

In addition to the above-mentioned requirement of V_R value, the dimples formed in the golf ball of the invention

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must further satisfy the requirement that there are included at least three types of dimples which are different in at least one of a diameter, a depth, and a value V_0 which is the volume of one dimple space defined below a plane

5 circumscribed by the dimple edge divided by the volume of a cylinder whose bottom is the plane and whose height is the maximum depth of the dimple from the bottom. If the number of dimple types is less than 3, there arises the problem that the golf ball lofts too high or drops prematurely.

10 The value V_0 associated with the dimple requirement is described below. In the event that the planar shape of a dimple is circular, as shown in FIG. 1, a phantom sphere 2 having the ball diameter and another phantom sphere 3 having a diameter smaller by 0.16 mm than the ball diameter are
15 drawn in conjunction with a dimple 1. The circumference of the other sphere 3 intersects with the dimple 1 at a point 4. A tangent 5 at intersection 4 intersects with the phantom sphere 2 at a point 6 while a series of intersections 6 define a dimple edge 7. The dimple edge 7
20 is so defined for the reason that otherwise, the exact position of the dimple edge cannot be determined because the actual edge of the dimple 1 is rounded. The dimple edge 7 circumscribes a plane 8 (circle having a diameter D_m). Then, the dimple space 9 located below the plane 8 as shown
25 in FIGS. 2 and 3 has a volume V_p . A cylinder 11 whose bottom is the plane 8 and whose height is the maximum depth D_p of the dimple from the plane 8 has a volume V_q . The ratio V_0 of the dimple space volume V_p to the cylinder volume V_q is calculated.

30

$$V_p = \int_0^{D_m} 2\pi xy dx$$

$$V_q = \frac{\pi D_m^2 D_p}{4}$$

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$$V_0 = \frac{V_p}{V_q}$$

In the event that the planar shape of a dimple is not circular, the maximum diameter or length of a dimple is determined, the plane projected shape of the dimple is assumed to be a circle having a diameter equal to this maximum diameter or length, and V_0 is calculated as above based on this assumption.

With respect to the dimples of different types according to the invention, dimples of the largest type preferably have a diameter of 3.7 to 4.5 mm, especially 3.8 to 4.3 mm and a depth of 0.15 to 0.25 mm, especially 0.155 to 0.23 mm, and their number is preferably 5 to 80%, especially 10 to 75% of the total dimple number. They are preferably set to have a V_0 value of 0.38 to 0.55. More preferably V_0 is 0.4 to 0.52.

Among the dimples of different types, dimples of the smallest type preferably have a diameter of 2.0 to 3.7 mm, especially 2.4 to 3.6 mm and a depth of 0.08 to 0.23 mm, especially 0.09 to 0.21 mm, and their number is preferably 1 to 40%, especially 2 to 30% of the total dimple number. They are preferably set to have a V_0 value of 0.38 to 0.55, especially 0.4 to 0.52.

The golf ball as a whole should preferably have a V_0 value of 0.38 to 0.55, more preferably 0.4 to 0.52, especially 0.42 to 0.5. A V_0 value of less than 0.38 is likely to lead to a non-long-lasting trajectory whereas a V_0 value of more than 0.55 is likely to lead to a high rise or aloft trajectory.

In the practice of the invention, the total number of dimples is not critical although usually 360 to 460 dimples, especially 370 to 450 dimples are formed.

The golf ball of the invention can be used as tournament golf balls and constructed in accordance with the Rules of Golf to a diameter of not less than 42.67 mm and a weight of not greater than 45.93 grams.

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The multi-piece solid golf ball of the invention has the advantages that various properties including spin, feeling and durability inherent to the multi-piece construction are further improved and an increased flight distance is expected due to the elimination of a high rise or dropping trajectory.

EXAMPLE

Examples of the present invention are given below
10 together with Comparative Examples by way of illustration
and not by way of limitation.

Examples and Comparative Examples

Solid cores having a diameter of 36.7 mm were prepared by mixing a rubber composition of the formulation shown in Table 1 in a roll mill and heat compression molding the composition at 155°C for 15 minutes.

Each solid core was enclosed with cover stocks shown in Table 2 in the order shown in Tables 4 and 5 to form an inner cover layer and an outer cover layer. The outer cover layer on the surface was formed with dimples shown in Tables 3, 4, and 5. Three-piece solid golf balls were obtained in this way.

The golf balls thus obtained were examined for flight distance and trajectory by the following tests. The results are shown in Tables 4 and 5.

Flight performance

Using a swing robot by True Temper Co., the ball was hit with a driver at a head speed of 48 m/sec. (#W1/HS48) to measure a spin, carry and total distance.

Trajectory

Twelve golf balls of each example were hit under the same conditions as in the flight performance test to visually observe a trajectory.

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Table 1

Solid core composition (pbw)	I	II	III	IV
1,4-polybutadiene (cis structure)	100	100	100	100
Zinc acrylate	32	32	23	33
Dicumyl peroxide	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Antioxidant	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Zinc oxide	5	5	5	4
Barium sulfate	13.2	23.1	26.8	0
Peptizer	1	1	1	0

Table 2

Cover stock (pbw)	A	B	C	D	E	F
Hytrel 4047	100	-	-	-	-	-
Surlyn 8120	-	50	-	30	-	-
Himilan 1557	-	50	-	-	-	50
Himilan 1856	-	-	90	-	-	-
NO825J	-	-	10	-	-	-
Himilan 1605	-	-	-	20	-	50
Himilan 1706	-	-	-	50	-	-
PANDEX T-7890	-	-	-	-	100	-

- 5 Hytrel 4047: Toray duPont K.K., polyester base thermoplastic elastomer
 NO825J: Mitsui duPont K.K., ethylene/methacrylic acid/methacrylate
 terpolymer (nuclel)
 Surlyn 8120: E. I. duPont, ionomer resin
 Himilan 1557: Mitsui duPont Polychemicals K.K., ionomer resin
 10 Himilan 1856: Mitsui duPont Polychemicals K.K., ionomer resin
 Himilan 1605: Mitsui duPont Polychemicals K.K., ionomer resin
 Himilan 1706: Mitsui duPont Polychemicals K.K., ionomer resin
 PANDEX T-7890: Dai-Nihon Ink Chemical Industry K.K., thermoplastic
 polyurethane elastomer

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Note that an appropriate amount of titanium dioxide was
 blended in resin compositions A to F.

Table 3

Type	Diameter (mm)	Depth (mm)	V ₀	Number	V _R (%)
1	4.100	0.195	0.440	32	0.89
	4.200	0.195	0.440	40	
	4.000	0.195	0.440	184	
	3.900	0.195	0.440	16	
	3.400	0.195	0.440	104	
	3.350	0.195	0.440	16	
2	4.100	0.210	0.450	32	0.86
	4.200	0.180	0.450	40	
	4.000	0.165	0.450	184	
	3.900	0.200	0.450	16	
	3.400	0.155	0.450	104	
	3.350	0.160	0.450	16	
3	3.850	0.160	0.500	288	0.80
	3.250	0.150	0.500	72	
	2.500	0.140	0.500	42	
4	3.850	0.175	0.525	288	0.93
	3.250	0.170	0.530	72	
	2.500	0.170	0.530	42	
5	4.000	0.160	0.480	114	0.77
	4.000	0.180	0.480	42	
	3.650	0.140	0.480	180	
	3.600	0.140	0.480	24	
	2.550	0.100	0.480	60	
6	3.900	0.150	0.470	240	0.66
	3.200	0.150	0.470	120	
7	3.850	0.170	0.465	340	1.04
	3.600	0.170	0.465	140	
8	3.850	0.185	0.460	340	1.12
	3.600	0.185	0.460	140	

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Table 4

		E1	E2	E3	E4	E5
Solid core	Composition	I	II	III	IV	III
	Hardness* (mm)	3.0	3.0	4.5	2.8	4.5
Inner cover layer	Stock	A	C	D	A	B
	Shore D hardness	40	49	55	40	58
	Gage (mm)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Outer cover layer	Stock	B	D	B	E	F
	Shore D hardness	58	55	58	42	60
	Gage (mm)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Dimple type		1	2	3	4	5
Inner layer Shore D x outer layer Shore D		2320	2695	3190	1680	3480
V _R (%)		0.89	0.86	0.80	0.93	0.77
#W1/HS48	Spin (rpm)	2530	2540	2450	2680	2250
	Carry (m)	225	229	228	228	227
	Total (m)	255	257	258	257	258
Trajectory		somewhat rising, long-lasting, relatively low trajectory	rising, similar to balata ball	liner-like, long-lasting, medium trajectory	rising, similar to balata ball	liner-like, long-lasting, medium trajectory

* a distortion (mm) of the solid core under an applied load of 100 kg

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As seen from the results of Examples, the multi-piece solid golf balls of the invention exhibit a satisfactory trajectory and are excellent in all of spin, carry, and total flight distance.

- 5 In contrast, the multi-piece solid golf ball of Comparative Example 1 wherein V_R is below the specified range associated with the product of the Shore D hardnesses of the inner and outer cover layers was inferior in flight distance performance. The multi-piece solid golf balls of
10 Comparative Examples 2 and 3 wherein V_R is above the specified range was inferior in flight distance performance and exhibited a dropping trajectory.

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CLAIMS:

1. A multi-piece solid golf ball comprising a solid core and a cover of two inner and outer layers surrounding the core, the outer cover layer having a surface formed with a plurality of dimples, characterized in that
- a product of the Shore D hardness of said inner cover layer multiplied by the Shore D hardness of said outer cover layer and a proportion V_R (%) of the total of the volumes of dimple spaces each defined below a plane circumscribed by the dimple edge to the overall volume of a phantom sphere given on the assumption that the golf ball surface is free of dimples satisfy any one of the following combinations (1) to (5):
- (1) the product of Shore D hardnesses of inner and outer cover layers: 1,500 to less than 2,000
 V_R : 0.80 to 0.95%
- (2) the product of Shore D hardnesses of inner and outer cover layers: 2,000 to less than 2,500
 V_R : 0.75 to 0.95%
- (3) the product of Shore D hardnesses of inner and outer cover layers: 2,500 to less than 3,000
 V_R : 0.70 to 0.95%
- (4) the product of Shore D hardnesses of inner and outer cover layers: 3,000 to less than 3,500
 V_R : 0.65 to 0.95%
- (5) the product of Shore D hardnesses of inner and outer cover layers: 3,500 to 4,000
 V_R : 0.60 to 0.90%,
- and said dimples include at least three types of dimples which are different in at least one of a diameter, a depth, and a value V_0 which is the volume of one dimple space defined below a plane circumscribed by the dimple edge divided by the volume of a cylinder whose bottom is the plane and whose height is the maximum depth of the dimple from the bottom.

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2. The multi-piece solid golf ball of claim 1 wherein the solid core has a distortion of 2.6 to 6.5 mm under an applied load of 100 kg.
- 5 3. The multi-piece solid golf ball of claim 1 or 2 wherein both the hardnesses of the inner and outer cover layers are up to 63 in Shore D hardness.

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ABSTRACT

A multi-piece solid golf ball is provided which is improved in spin, feeling, and durability, prevents its trajectory from rising or dropping, and offers an increased flight distance.

A multi-piece solid golf ball comprising a solid core and a cover of two inner and outer layers surrounding the core wherein the outer cover layer has a surface formed with a plurality of dimples is characterized in that a product of the Shore D hardness of the inner cover layer multiplied by the Shore D hardness of the outer cover layer and a proportion V_R (%) of the total of the volumes of dimple spaces each defined below a plane circumscribed by the dimple edge to the overall volume of a phantom sphere given on the assumption that the golf ball surface is free of dimples satisfy any one of the following combinations (1) to (5):

(1) the product of Shore D hardnesses of inner and outer cover layers: 1,500 to less than 2,000

V_R : 0.80 to 0.95%

(2) the product of Shore D hardnesses of inner and outer cover layers: 2,000 to less than 2,500

V_R : 0.75 to 0.95%

(3) the product of Shore D hardnesses of inner and outer cover layers: 2,500 to less than 3,000

V_R : 0.70 to 0.95%

(4) the product of Shore D hardnesses of inner and outer cover layers: 3,000 to less than 3,500

V_R : 0.65 to 0.95%

(5) the product of Shore D hardnesses of inner and outer cover layers: 3,500 to 4,000

V_R : 0.60 to 0.90%,

and the dimples include at least three types of dimples which are different in at least one of a diameter, a depth, and a value V_0 which is the volume of one dimple space defined below a plane circumscribed by the dimple edge

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divided by the volume of a cylinder whose bottom is the plane and whose height is the maximum depth of the dimple from the bottom.

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FIG.1

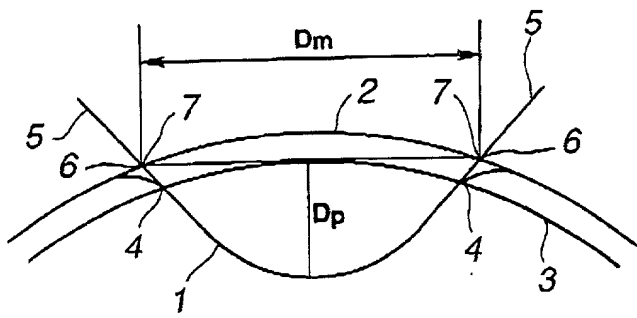
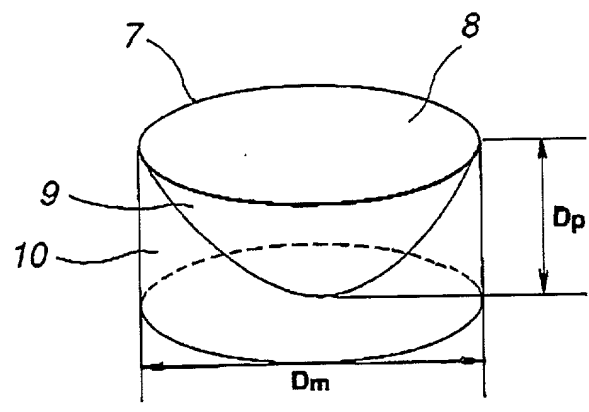
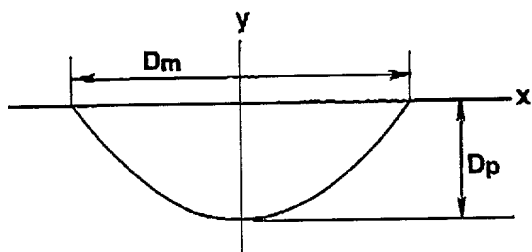


FIG.2



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FIG.3



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DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that my residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name: that I verily believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or a joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter claimed and for which a patent is sought in the application entitled:

Multi-Piece Solid Golf Ball

which application is:

X the attached application
(for original application)

_____ application Serial No. _____
filed _____, and amended on _____

_____ (for declaration not accompanying application)

that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the specification of the above-identified application, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above; that I acknowledge my duty to disclose information of which I am aware which is material to the patentability of this application under 37 C.F.R. 1.56, that I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code §119, §172 or §365 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified on said list any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate on this invention having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Application Number	Country	Filing Date	Priority Claimed (yes or no)
9-228902	Japan	August 11, 1997	yes
60/058,563	U.S.A.	September 11, 1997	yes

I hereby claim the benefit of Title 35, United States Code §120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in a listed prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, §112, I acknowledge my duty to disclose any information material to the patentability of this application under 37 C.F.R. 1.56 which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

Application Serial No.	Filing Date	Status (patented, pending, abandoned)
09/129,883	August 6, 1998	pending

I hereby appoint John H. Mion, Reg. No. 18,879; Donald E. Zinn, Reg. No. 19,046; Thomas J. Macpeak, Reg. No. 19,292; Robert J. Seas, Jr., Reg. No. 21,092; Darryl Mexic, Reg. No. 23,063; Robert V. Sloan, Reg. No. 22,775; Peter D. Olexy, Reg. No. 24,513; J. Frank Osha, Reg. No. 24,625; Waddell A. Biggart, Reg. No. 24,861; Robert G. McMorrow, Reg. No. 19,093; Louis Gubinsky, Reg. No. 24,835; Neil B. Siegel, Reg. No. 25,200; David J. Cushing, Reg. No. 28,703; John R. Inge, Reg. No. 26,916; Joseph J. Ruch, Jr., Reg. No. 26,577; Sheldon L. Landman, Reg. No. 25,430; Richard C. Turner, Reg. No. 29,710; Howard L. Bernstein, Reg. No. 25,665; Alan J. Kasper, Reg. No. 25,426; Kenneth J. Burchfiel, Reg. No. 31,333; Gordon Kit, Reg. No. 30,764; Susan J. Mack, Reg. No. 30,951; Frank L. Bernstein, Reg. No. 31,484; Mark Boland, Reg. No. 32,197; William H. Mandir, Reg. No. 32,156; Scott M. Daniels, Reg. No. 32,562; Brian W. Hannon, Reg. No. 32,778 and Abraham J. Rosner, Reg. No. 33,276, my attorneys to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith, and request that all correspondence about the application be addressed to SUGHRUE, MION, ZINN, MACPEAK & SEAS, 2100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037-3202.

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

Date February 7, 2000

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